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[No. 72, of Vol. II.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1791. [Whole No. 176.]

VIENNA, Oct. 2.

WE learn from Wallachia, that the truce ratified by the Porte was publicly announced in the army at Buchareſt on the 16th of September. Prince Potemkin is ſaid to be expected in this city ſoon.

On the 19th of laſt month, the truce between the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and the Grand Vizier, was ſo far concluded, that both parties ceaſed all hoſtilities; but each keeps the territory and towns they are in poſſeſſion of, till the ſigning of the definitive treaty of peace. The place is not yet fixed for the holding of the Congreſs.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.

A courier is juſt arrived from Count Luſi with the news of a convention of Armiſtice having been ſigned, on the 19th ultimo, by the Prince of Cobourg and the Grand Vizir, under his meditation and guarantee, as Pruſſian Plenipotentiary.

Laſt night died, after a lingering illneſs, his Highneſs Henry, eldeſt ſon of Prince Ferdinand of Pruſſia.

The day before yeſterday, a courier arrived here from general Mollendorff from Weſt Pruſſia. Since which we are informed that he has placed ten regiments in the ſuburbs of Langfuhr, near Dantzic, and that five other regiments have received orders to take their poſſeſſions in the other ſuburbs, viz. Scotland, Stoltzenberg, and Oliva.

Yeſterday the people employed to take care of the horſes and waggons of the third army, who were already diſcharged, received orders to come back.

DANTZIC, Sept. 23.

Our deputies are arrived at Warſaw; and we learn from thence, that there are hopes of the treaty of commerce with Pruſſia being ſettled, ſo that the trade of Dantzic will not materially ſuffer by it. The three eſtates aſſembled on the 18th, at the council chamber, to debate on the preſent ſituation of affairs, when they reſolved to wait the anſwer of the King of Poland to the requeſt of the citizens, before any thing further is proceeded upon.

HAGUE, Oct. 15.

The marriage of the princeſs Frederique Louiſe Guillelmine d'Orange, and the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, took place yeſterday with much ceremony and magnificence.

The Comte de Mercy Argenteau, his Apoſtolic Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of France, arrived here yeſterday, for the purpoſe of attending the Congreſs aſſembled at this place, on the ſubject of the Auſtrian Netherlands.

PARIS, October 17.

They write from Lille, an account, that M. Quincy, who ſome time paſt blew up the peaſants with gunpowder in Franche Comte, was ſtopped and impriſoned.

The King's letters patent, on the decree for the ſuppreſſion of the Parliament, was preſented the day before yeſterday, to the Chamber of vacations, and inrolled in the regiſter of the Court, bearing this ordinary clauſe—The act of inregiſtering will be repeated at the eſtabliſhment of the Court. This clauſe on which they would attach ideas of proteſtation and cuſtom, the Chamber of Vacations could not diſpenſe with.

The Parliament have conſented to write to the King to teſtify their ſubmiſſion to his orders.

This letter is not yet publiſhed.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Under the expreſſion, "for the diſpatch of divers weighty and important affairs," in the proclamation for the meeting of Parliament, much may be ſpeculated, but more may be affirmed; the ſtate of foreign negociation is become too ſerious for the Cabinet Council (conſiſtent with that liberal coincidence of ſentiment and concurrence which ſhould ever ſubſiſt between the legiſlative and executive branches of a good government) to continue the progreſs of diſcuſſion to the extremity, without the open and approving reſolutions of the nation.

Monſ. Calonne ſet off on Saturday on his tour to foreign parts. He goes firſt to Italy.

"M. de Mirabeau's ſpeech, relative to the family compact, is to be tranſlated into Spaniſh.

"M. de Cabarrus's impriſonment proves fatal in its effects to his relations and friends daily. On the night of the 11th inſt. the Counteſs de Galvez, Dowager of the Viceroy of Mexico, was ſent to Valladolid. M. Bathedas has been confined in the priſon of Madrid. Two French ſervants belonging to M. Cabarrus, and two belonging to Madame de Galvez, have been conducted to the frontiers, and ſeveral others of M. Cabarrus's friends, have been removed to different places."

It is certainly the cordial wiſh of Great Britain to avoid war; but the weight ſhe bears in the ſcale of nations, and her honor, more than all the reſt of her importance, commands her not to bear with impunity the inſults or the attacks of any power on earth. Thoſe, therefore, who have rouſed her ſpirit, in this point, may expect her vengeance, or ſubject themſelves to her power and arms, or to their own mean and abject ſubmiſſions and compromiſes.

A truce of ſix months is ſaid to have taken place between the Emperor and his Belgic ſubjects.

The patriotic army at Namur is in great want of horſes: the officers are unable to procure them to carry either themſelves or baggage; and the artillery, &c. cannot be moved from place to place, as their exigencies require, for want of them.

The Belgium forces are to be immediately augmented to 50,000 men, and the ſovereign Congreſs has expreſſed its deſire, that ſome effective ſtroke ſhould be made before the approaching winter ſhould render ſuch an event impoſſible.

A man of polite manners, and a bigot to the gloomy tenets of Calvin, happened to fall into a religious diſpute. "God Almighty (ſaid the Calviniſt) may, conſiſtently with his juſtice, damn you eternally, even for the beſt works which you are capable of performing." "He is more of a gentleman, (replied the other) than to behave in ſuch a manner."

M. de Rioms, the French Admiral, has formally reſigned the command at Breſt, declaring as his reaſon, his uttter inability to keep the crews under diſcipline, or of rendering ſervice to his country. M. d' Eſtaing is to be appointed in his room—an officer more likely to conciliate the ſailors.

Laſt week the new iron bridge, conſtructed under the direction of Mr. Payne (the author of Common Senſe) for the uſe of the Americans, was exhibited before a number of virtuoſi, and gave infinite ſatisfaction. The bridge, conſiſts of one arch of caſt iron, ninety feet long, and weighs but thirteen tons. Mr. Payne's firſt propoſal was to conſtruct a bridge over the Delaware of 490 feet long, but his countrymen pauſing on the impracticability of this meaſure, the above was undertaken as a ſpecimen.

Proceedings of the General Aſſembly of the State of North Carolina.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Wedneſday, November 24, 1790.

THE order of the day being called for and read, *Reſolved*, that this houſe reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to take under further conſideration the propriety of giving inſtructions to Samuel Johnſton and Benjamin Hawkins, Eſquires, Senators of this State in the Congreſs of the United States.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole accordingly.

Mr. Polk in the chair.

After ſome time ſpent in committee, the ſpeaker reſumed the chair, and the chairman reported the following reſolutions:

Whereas, when the General Aſſembly of the State of North-Carolina, in its ſeſſion of 1789, did nominate and appoint Samuel Johnſton and Benjamin Hawkins, Eſquires, to repreſent the ſaid State in the Senate of the United States, every expectation that had confidence in their integrity, opinion of their abilities, or certainty of their induſtry in diſcharging the truſt repoſed with them, was entertained.

With regret do we add, that our conſtituents and ourſelves too ſenſibly experience the evils ariſing from a want of that exertion in them, which, if duly made, could not have failed of being highly beneficial to this State, and might have rendered a government, adopted under many doubts, and with ſome difficulty, better adapted to the diſpoſitions of freemen.

Reſolved, that the Senators repreſenting this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be, and they are hereby directed to uſe their conſtant and unremitted exertions until they effect having the doors of the Senate of the United States kept open, that the public may have acceſs to hear the debates of the ſaid Senate, when in its legiſlative or judicial capacity.

Reſolved, that when in Congreſs, they be directed to correſpond regularly and conſtantly with the legiſlative; but during the receſs thereof with the executive.

Reſolved, that they have ſuch of the journals as are not of a ſecret nature, printed, and tranſmit the ſame to the executive, at leaſt once a month during the ſeſſion of Congreſs.

Reſolved, that the Senators of this State uſe their utmoſt endeavors to effect economy in the expenditures of the public monies, and to decreaſe the monſtrous ſalaries given to the public officers and others, who, however much they be deſerving of the public gratitude, or liberality for paſt or preſent ſervices, ought only to be compenſated agreeable to republican economy—not enriched with the bounty of regal ſplendour.

Reſolved, that they ſtrenuouſly oppoſe every exciſe and direct taxation-law, ſhould any be attempted in Congreſs.

The committee of the whole houſe further report, that they have appointed a ſub-committee, in order to take under their conſideration any further inſtructions to be forwarded to the Senators of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, and beg leave to recommend to the houſe, that the ſaid ſub-committee be empowered to report to the houſe by their chairman, the ſeveral reſolutions they ſhall think the moſt proper to recommend, and further that they be diſcharged.

The ſub committee, Meſſrs. M'Dowell, Taylor, Jones, Mebane, Irvin, Cabarrus, Leigh, and Hay.

All which is ſubmitted.

W. POLK, Chairman.

Reſolved, that this houſe do concur with the foregoing report of the committee of the whole houſe.

N. B. The foregoing were negatived by the Senate.

EDENTON, December 17.

Extract of a letter from Fayetteville, dated the 6th December.

"You will obſerve in the proceedings of the Houſe of Commons of the 24th of Nov. ſome very curious and extraordinary reſolves, ſeverely cenſuring our Senators in Congreſs. It ſeems they have not regularly correſponded with our Executive; and this alone, as far as I am able to learn, is the cauſe of the acrimony and malevolence ſhewn them.—Our friend Dr. J. Leigh, of Tarborough, who, though a young member, ſeems to take the lead in buſineſs, and I think has given a ſtriking proof of what his country may expect from him in a political capacity,—oppoſed them with that manly and independent ſpirit, that I know not which moſt to admire, the talents of his mind or the virtues of his heart—they, however, were carried in the lower houſe, but rejected in the Senate.—They ſeem in general to be violent againſt Congreſs, on account of the aſſumption, and refuſe to give up the checks in the treaſury to the Loan-Officer. They propoſe alſo to empower the Treaſurer to ſubſcribe the whole amount of the debt aſſumed for this State by Congreſs, and to employ the certificates now in the treaſury, which have already been liquidated and punched, for that purpoſe—it is ſaid there is nearly a ſufficiency. The deficiency they expect to make up, by employing the money now on hand in purchaſes in the market, under the direction of the Governor and Council."

NEW-LONDON, December 24.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Cape-Francois, we are informed, that the inſurrection of the mulattoes and free negroes in the neighborhood of that place, which threatened very ſerious conſequences, is almoſt wholly quelled, the inſurgents being collected in very ſmall parties, and many of their leaders taken, whom it is ſuppoſed will be condemned to ſuffer death in its moſt cruel forms.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 19.

Married in this town, the Honorable LE SIEUR JEAN TOSCAN, Vice-Conſul of France, to Miſs ELIZABETH PARROT.

Extract from the NEW-YORK MAGAZINE—for November, 1790.

THOUGH wealth may obtain reſpect, and though talents may gain admiration, yet it is the life of integrity and virtue which will alone ſecure to us the eſteem *of the world. This will command reſpect and regard, though fortune ſhould rob us of her gifts, and though faction ſhould deny us the diſplay of our talents. Of the importance that a virtuous character is towards giving us public confidence, each day's obſervation may aſſure us. How many do we meet with in life, on whom nature hath beſtowed the moſt diſtinguiſhed talents, yet who remain undiſtinguiſhed by public honors, merely becauſe their countrymen have not a confidence in their virtue and integrity? while, on the other hand, how frequently do we ſee men of moderate abilities called to public employment, from the reſpect and veneration which is borne to the virtues of their private character? But as example is of more efficacy than precept, behold in the character of one whom you boaſt of as your fellow-citizen, and who now directs the finances of your country, a proof of the principle that I wiſh to eſtabliſh, and let his ſucceſs ſerve as a ſtimulus to your virtue and to your ambition.*

Though even now at an age, at which moſt characters begin their political career, yet he hath for years, received the moſt flattering marks of public diſtinction, and now holds one of the moſt important offices in any government. In his appointment to that office the wiſhes of the public had anticipated the judicious nomination of our firſt magiſtrate, whoſe diſcernment in eſtimating characters is not the leaſt valuable of his political talents.

Though his abilities, no doubt, firſt procured him public diſtinction, yet to the uniformity of his political conduct, and to his inflexible and undeviating integrity, he unqueſtionably owes that unbounded confidence which he now enjoys, which is ſo honorable to himſelf, and ſo ſerviceable to his country.

SALEM, December 21.

The contention in Martinique appears to have no reference to the late French revolution, as both parties acknowledge the preſent government in France. From the revolution, however, the colonies derived the privilege of conſtituting Aſſemblies to legiſlate for them. The equal laws made by the Colonial Aſſembly of Martinique no longer left any excluſive commercial privileges to the town of St. Pierre; and the free people of color felt the enjoyment of the rights of men. This equality excited the jealouſy of the inhabitants of St. Pierre, and produced an enmity towards the reſt of the colony, which continually increaſed, till the maſſacre of the Mulattoes on the 3d of June laſt. The juſtice of government was now obliged to interpoſe; and from hence, have ariſen the parties, of the government, planters, free mulattoes, &c. on one ſide—and the inhabitants of St. Pierre, on the other.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.

A letter from a young gentleman of this city, now at Mancheſter, Vermont, dated the 20th inſtant, mentions the ſudden death of two young women of that town, (Patty Savage, aged 18, and Lois Godrich, 16) who having agreed, on Wedneſday evening the 15th, to ſleep in a newly plaiſtered bed-room—on account of the dampneſs of the walls the ſervant was directed to place a pot of charcoal in it; and on the morning following! melancholy to relate! the latter was found dead, and the former poſſeſſed only ſome of the remaining ſymptoms of life—ſhe however lived three or four hours.

ELIZABETH TOWN, Dec. 29.

Extract of a letter from Willſborough, (on Lake Champlain) to the printer hereof, dated Dec. 10.

"The crops of every kind of grain on the borders of Lake Champlain, have been very great, this year, winter and ſummer wheat eſpecially; a farmer in Willſborough had, from one ſingle root of wheat, one hundred and forty-eight ears, moſt of them of a large growth; one of the reapers cut the grain before the number of ears were noticed, ſo that the number of grains could not be counted; but the field in which it grew, contains 28 acres, on which was ſown 31 buſhels, and it yielded upwards of 800."

NEW-YORK, January, 3.

The lateſt accounts from Martinique ſtate the affairs of that Iſland to be ſtill in the greateſt confuſion; the planters, and the inhabitants of the town of St. Pierre being ſtill in arms againſt each other, and as often as opportunity offers committing the greateſt enormities. However, a ſeventy four gun ſhip and a frigate having lately arrived from France to the aid of the country, the town of St. Pierre is entirely blocked up both by land and ſea, and being cut off from ſupplies on every ſide, it was thought, when the laſt accounts came away, it muſt ſoon be brought to ſubmiſſion. The diſputes in this iſland are ſaid to have no reference to the late French revolution, as both parties acknowledge the preſent government; but merely ariſe from the general Aſſembly having taken away certain excluſive commercial privileges from the town of St. Pierre.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 28.

(Continued from our laſt.

MR. LAWRANCE. The people have great dependance on the Weſtern Territory as a fund to extinguiſh their debt; it therefore becomes the duty of the government to obtain the beſt price they can for it. The queſtion is, whether we ſhall fix a price, or adopt the plan propoſed by the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts. He was in favor of the latter, and ſaid he doubted not it would be eaſy to make a diſcrimination in the relative qualities of the lands. This difference in price may render it worth while for the commiſſioners to have the land of a particular diſtrict explored. He replied to the objection from the want of integrity in the ſurveyors. Admitting the full force of the objection, it was probable that the United States would gain by it; at any rate they would not loſe; and it was more probable that, to avoid ſuſpicion, if the ſurveyors ſhould be intereſted in the tracts ſurveyed, they would give more than 30 cents. With reſpect to foreigners, after they arrive in the country, they then will be on the ſame footing with our own citizens. He adverted to the mode which had been adopted by New-York—they had ſold lands in every way, at a certain price, at auction, and are now ſelling them at the diſcretion of commiſſioners, at a rate not below a certain ſum.

Mr. Stone objected to the mode of leaving the price unfixed, as it would involve a complex ſyſtem, ſubjecting the purchaſers to great inconvenience, perplexity and uncertainty. He reprobated the ſyſtem adopted by New-York, and aſked the gentleman (Mr. Lawrance) whether New-York had not been ſubjected to great loſs and vexation in conſequence of the plan they had purſued? He wiſhed the ſyſtem of New-York ſhould be fully underſtood, in order that the United States may avoid it. He concluded by ſaying that he was in favor of fixing a price, and ſuppoſed that the Weſtern Territory, ſold at 30 cents per acre, would ſink the whole of the national debt.

Mr. Lawrance replied to Mr. Stone: He ſaid that when the ſtate of New-York ſold their lands at a fixed price, there had been complaints on account of the beſt tracts being taken up. When they had ſold them at auction, the value of the lands had been generally realized in proportion to the quality. With reſpect to the laſt mode adopted, the reſult was not yet known.

Mr. White ſaid, if the gentleman had propoſed the amendment to the clauſe which reſpects large purchaſes, he ſhould not have objected to it. He however objected to it in the preſent caſe; and, in order to ſhew that a fixed price was moſt eligible for ſmall quantities, he inſtanced the practice of Lord Fairfax, who had been a great proprietor in Virginia—and alſo the practice of the firſt proprietors of Pennſylvania: Theſe ſold their lands, good and bad, at one price—their experience for ſuch a length of time, near a century, he thought ſufficient to ſhew that mode to be moſt eligible. He would not object to affixing that condition to ſpecial contracts.

Mr. Sedgwick obviated the objection in the firſt inſtance, by ſaying that the officers will be able to determine with very conſiderable preciſion, what will be for the intereſt of the United States. He ſaid experience had proved that there were no inſuperable difficulties in the caſe.

Mr. Moore obſerved, that the actual value of the beſt lands in that territory was about 30 cents per acre: When all of that deſcription is ſold, the next will bring the ſame price; from whence he inferred, that there could be no difficulty or loſs attending fixing the price. He ſtated ſome difficulties which would reſult from adopting the mode propoſed.

Mr. Sherman obſerved, that the committee was now only ſettling principles. The principal objection to the idea of leaving the price diſcretionary, appeared to ariſe from the difficulty of carrying it into execution.—He endeavored to obviate the difficulties. He ſaid there was undoubtedly a great difference in the value of the lands: He had been informed by a ſurveyor that ſome of thoſe lands are worth a guinea per acre. He doubted not that ſuch information may be obtained by the ſurveyors as that a very great ſaving may be made to the United States.

Mr. Bloodworth ſaid he was in ſentiment with the gentleman laſt ſpeaking from Virginia. His experience in the ſtate of North Carolina was entirely in favor of fixing a price.

Mr. Sedgwick's motion being put, was loſt.

Mr. Scot then moved that the clauſe which makes a diſcrimination in the ſecurities to be paid for the land, ſhould be ſtruck out. His idea was that all the ſecurities ſhould be received at their face for the land: He ſaid this he conſidered as the only apology which the United States could make to their creditors, for not paying them 6 per cent. on the whole of their demand.

Mr. Fitzſimons objected to the motion: He ſaid it would be reducing the price of the land to one half the ſum already agreed to.

Mr. Lawrance preferred to Mr. Scot's motion ſtriking out all that relates to public ſecurities, and making gold and ſilver only a tender for the land.

Mr. Sedgwick was in favor of the article as in the report: He enlarged on the importance of ſinking the public ſecurities, and making proviſion for extinguiſhing the defered ſtock in a particular manner

Mr. Scot's motion was negatived.

Mr. Lawrance then propoſed that public ſecurities ſhould be ſtruck out. The gold and ſilver ſaid he, received for the land, may be appropriated to ſinking the debt, agreeable to the proviſion already made for appropriating the ſurplus revenue.

Mr. Jackſon objected to the motion; he obſerved that the lands in the Weſtern Territory had always been conſidered as a fund for ſinking great part of the public debt of the union; he wiſhed not to loſe ſight of this object—many perſons have ſecurities in their poſſeſſion, who may be diſpoſed to apply them to the purchaſe of lands; thoſe perſons may not find it convenient to turn their paper into gold and ſilver, and I ſee no neceſſity, ſaid he, for this round about proceſs—a more ſimple method is to be preferred. As the gentleman laſt ſpeaking had thought proper to allude to the act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt, he beg'd leave to offer a few remarks on that ſubject: It is true ſaid he, we appropriated a ſurplus revenue of one million of dollars, to be applied to purchaſing the public debt in the market, while at a reduced price; but what is the reſult? By the report of the commiſſioners it appears that only 200,000 dollars of the debt have been bought; the ſecurities have riſen, and one deſcription of them is nearly up to par; why the whole ſum has not been applied to make purchaſes when the price was low, I am not able to ſay—but the benefit to the public derived from the meaſure is ſo trifling, that it ſuggeſts a ſufficient reaſon to my mind for not agreeing to appropriate any more money in that way.

Mr. Lawrance, in anſwer to Mr. Jackſon, obſerved that it is true the ſum of one million of ſurplus revenue was appropriated as a ſinking fund the laſt ſeſſion; but it was well known that that ſum was not then in the treaſury, nor was the whole expected to be realized till towarſts the cloſe of the year; this would account for the whole amount's not being appropriaied. With reſpect to the proceedings of the commiſſioners, he was not ſo fully informed as to give the committee full information on the ſubject; but doubted not that their tranſactions would be found to be perfectly conformable to the ſpirit and meaning of the law under which they acted.

The motion for ſtriking out public ſecurities was loſt.

MONDAY, Jan. 3.

The bill for the relief of Shubael Swaine was read the ſecond time, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Mr. Hathorne preſented the petition of William Reynolds, a ſoldier of the late army, wounded at the attack on Fort Montgomery, praying to be placed on the penſion liſt.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented the petition of Joſeph Huck.——The above petitions were referred to the Secretary of War.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, with the copy of an act of the legiſlature of New-Jerſey, ceding to the United States the lot of ground at Sandy Hook, on which the light-houſe is erected.

The Houſe then took in conſideration the report of the committee of the whole houſe, on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury relative to the eſtabliſhment of land-offices, for the ſale of lands in the Weſtern Territory.—The Speaker read the report. The firſt reſolution provides for the eſtabliſhment of a general land-office, at the ſeat of government. The ſecond, for two ſubordinate land-offices in the Weſtern Territory—One to the South—the other to the North Weſt of the Ohio. The third, that all ſales above acres ſhall be negociated at the general land-office. Fourth, Indian titles to be extinguiſhed previous to any ſale. Theſe reſolutions were adopted by the houſe, without a diviſion. The fifth reſolution provides that convenient locations ſhall be ſet off for actual ſettlers.—This reſolution on motion of Mr. Scot was ſtruck out. He propoſed a ſubſtitute, which after ſome debate was diſagreed to. The ſixth reſolution provides, that the ſeven ranges already laid out ſhall be ſurveyed and ſold. This was adopted. The ſeventh, that any quantities within natural boundaries, or lines, or both,

may be ſold. This was agreed to with an addition propoſed by Mr. Burke, that for every chain ſurveyed and ſold on the bank of a navigable river, the purchaſer ſhall be obliged to take chains back. The eighth reſolution ſtates, that the price of the land ſhall be 30 cents per acre, to be paid in gold or ſilver, or in the public ſecurities, eſtimating the 6 per cents at par with ſpecie—and thoſe of an inferior value, at a proportionate rate.

Mr. Boudinot propoſed that this reſolution ſhould be altered, ſo that all the ſecurities ſhould be received in payment for the land, as at par.—He ſtated ſundry objections to the diſcrimination between the ſeveral denominations of the ſecurities, and urged the juſtice of making all an equal tender for the land. By this means the United States will do ſome juſtice, ſaid he, to the public creditors, in reſpect to the deferred part of the debt; beſides it will conduce more rapidly to ſinking the public debt, and expedite the ſelling of large quantities of the land. He moved an amendment to this purport—this was ſeconded by Mr. Steele, and ſupported by Mr. Lee.

Mr. Livermore was in favor of ſelling the land for deferred ſtock and 3 per cents only.

Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Smith, S. C. and Mr. Seney, were oppoſed to Mr. Boudinot's motion. They conſidered it as interfering with the funding ſyſtem—it would open the doors to ſpeculation, and in its effects would be giving a douceur to perſons to whom the United States are under no ſpecial obligations whatever.

Mr. Boudinot's propoſition ſo far obtained, as to alter the reſolution, to read that gold and ſilver or public ſecurities, [without diſcrimination] ſhould be received in payment for the land.

A motion to ſtrike out 30 cents was negatived.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 4.

A petition from ſundry inhabitants of Waſhington County, in the ſtate of New-York, reſpecting a certain J. Younglove, who, by an act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, is placed on the penſion liſt, without any juſt pretenſions to the benefit of that proviſion, was preſented by Mr. Sylveſter, read, and referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Ames preſented the petition of Andrew Colten, and Lydia his wife, who had been the widow of a Capt. White, of the Continental army, killed at the ſiege of York Town, praying for commutation or half-pay on account of her late huſband.

Mr. Parker preſented the memorial of Joſeph Anderſon.

Mr. Vining preſented the memorial of Ebenezer Smith, a late ſurgeon in the American army.—The above memorials and petition were referred to the Secretary of War.

The houſe this day finiſhed the conſideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the ſubject of the land-office.

The eighth reſolution, as amended yeſterday, occaſioned the principal part of the debate.—A motion offered by Mr. Sedgwick for ſtriking out "gold and ſilver and public ſecurities," after ſome oppoſition, obtained—and the reſolution now ſtands ſimply thus, the price of the land ſhall be 30 cents per acre.

The remaining reſolutions were agreed to, with very few amendments—and a committee conſiſting of Mr. Scot, Mr. White and Mr. Bloodworth was appointed to bring in a bill purſuant to the report.

Mr. Wadſworth of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported the new militia bill, which was read the firſt time.

A letter was communicated from the Treaſurer of the United States, accompanying his accounts—which were laid on the table. *Adjourned.*

BOSTON, Dec. 27.

At the ſecond trial for the choice of Federal Repreſentative in Worceſter Diſtrict, the Hon. *Artemas Ward*, Eſq. was choſen. In Plymouth, &c. Diſtrict, the Hon. *Shearjaſhub Bourne*, Eſq. Briſtol, &c. Diſtrict, and the Diſtrict of Maine, No choice. The inhabitants are to meet again the 25th Jan. for the choice of a Repreſentative.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec. 22.

From a Martinico paper of the 29th of Oct. brought by Capt. Titcomb, of this town, the following is extracted.

The garriſon of Fort Bourbon and Fort Royal, in order to preſerve the King's Picture, which was placed in one of the halls of government, from inſult, and from being taken away by force, removed it yeſterday to Fort Bourbon, with all the honors due to that auguſt Portrait.

The carrying off the white colour of the regiment completely authoriſed this praiſe-worthy ſtep of the two garriſons.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5.

Yeſterday a bill providing for the admiſſion of the diſtrict of Kentucky into the Union, was read a firſt and ſecond time in the Senate of the United States.

The committee of the Senate to which was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the ſubject of a National Bank, reported a bill on Monday laſt, which was read the firſt time, and 150 copies ordered to be printed for members of the legiſlature.

Extract of a genuine letter from Paris, to a gentleman in London, dated the 11th Oct.

"M. Alert de Riom, the French Admiral who was appointed to the command of the fleet fitting out at Breſt, has reſigned, in conſequence of the preſent dreadful ſtate of the French Marine, which has ſpread itſelf throughout the whole fleet; nothing but a continual ſcene of *riot and mutiny*. They have diſcovered that much *money*, and other inducements, have been practiſed upon the inferior officers of their navy. This evidently has been the work of the ariſtocrats; and to prevent diſcovery, they have had the artifice and modeſty to place the cauſe to the account of Mr. Pitt, and which is really believed by a great number in Paris; but ſuch is the unſettled ſtate of this country, that the people know not who to truſt, believe, or depend upon.—D'Eſtaing, who in the affair of Verſailles, proved himſelf ſuch a ſtaunch ariſtocrat and barely eſcaped with his life, it is generally believed will ſucceed *Rioms*, and have the command of the fleet. This ſituation, ſo deſirable to himſelf and his party, he certainly will get, by a ſtale trick, lately played off upon the people—He has contrived that ſome letters, wherein he proves himſelf a ſtrong democrat, ſhould fall into the hands of the public; theſe letters have been publiſhed, and diſperſed about, and the people are weak enough to believe them genuine.

"There was a dreadful riot at Breſt laſt Tueſday night, and many lives loſt. The captain of the Leopard, lately arrived from the Weſt-Indies, has been ſent for to appear before the National Aſſembly."

By an expreſs which arrived on Saturday at the Poſt-Office, from Lewiſtown, near the Capes of Delaware, the following was received.

Copy of a letter received by the Lord Mayor, of London, from the Duke of Leeds.

I have the honor to acquaint your Lordſhip, that the meſſenger Dreſſin, arrived here this morning, with diſpatches from Mr. Fitzherbert, ambaſſador at the court of Madrid, dated Sunday 24th October, containing an account, that a Convention for terminating the differences which had ariſen with that court, had been agreed upon, between his Excellency, on the part of his Majeſty, and the Count de Florida Blanca, on the part of the Catholic King; and that the convention was to be ſigned, and exchanged by thoſe Miniſters, the 27th of the ſame month.

(Signed,)

London, 4th Nov. LEEDS.

The city and county of New-York, agreeable to the Cenſus taken purſuant to act of Congreſs, is found to contain of inhabitants, *thirty thouſand and twenty two*—In 1786, the number was *twenty-three thouſand ſix hundred and fourteen*—Increaſe, *ſix thouſand four hundred and eight.*

APPOINTMENTS.

The Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has been pleaſed to appoint, ABRAHAM OGDEN to be Attorney for the United States, in the Diſtrict of New-Jerſey, in place of Richard Stockton, who has reſigned.

Hon. George Thatcher, Eſq. would have been re-elected Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, for the Diſtrict of Maine, had all the votes been returned in ſeaſon.

EXTRACT.

"There is a kind of affection for our *nation* or cotemporaries which in fact is nothing but ſelf-love: We extol it above all others from a ſecret pride, which appropriates to ourſelves a ſhare of thoſe liberal encomiums. The love of our *country* is free from this weakneſs. This affection, which in other words may be called a *zeal for the public good*, renders us ſharp-ſighted, both with reſpect to their faults and their virtues. It prompts us to expoſe thoſe, in order to correct them, becauſe they exiſt *only by not being known.*"

A number of citizens having met at the German School houſe in Cherry-Street, in order to take into conſideration the diſtreſſed ſtate of the poor, at the preſent inclement ſeaſon of the year; but the company not being ſo large (on account of ſeveral unforeſeen circumſtances) as was expected, it was agreed to meet again at the ſame place, on Wedneſday evening at ſix o'clock, at which time and place, the attendance of the charitable and well diſpoſed citizens of all religious denominations is earneſtly requeſted.

At the above meeting the following gentlemen were appointed to bring in a plan to carry into effect the benevolent intention of their fellow-citizens, viz. Charles Biddle, Benjamin Ruſh, Chriſtopher Kucher, Aſhbel Green, and William Savery.— *Publiſhed by order of the meeting,*

ROBERT ANNAN Chairman.

"Teach me to feel another's woe."—

There is in human nature a propenſity to ſhrink from miſery, whether in relation to ourſelves or others: With reſpect to ourſelves, the reaſon is obvious; but in both caſes the effect is produced by the ſame cauſe—the love of eaſe. Hence may be deduced the difference between a perſon who performs a benevolent action from *principle*, and one, who, propelled by involuntary ſenſibility, relieves the diſtreſſed to relieve his own feelings—From the former we may expect a ſyſtematic exerciſe of benevolence—the latter is charitable by accident.

I ſaw *Benevolus* coming from the houſe of penury and affliction—his countenance was irradiated with the beams of complacency—He had chear ed the heart of deſpondency—he had fed the hungry—he had clothed the naked—re-animated hope, and inſpired a firm confidence in that being 'who hears the young ravens when they cry'—

In many a lone, and dreary cell,
The ſons of want and virtue dwell;
There, when bleak blows the wintry gale,
And food, and clothes, and fuel fail,
The feeling heart will oft repair,
And chear the boſom of deſpair;
For they to life's beſt purpoſe live,
Who know how bleſſed tis to give.

Died at Albany, on the 26th ult. the Rev. ELARDUS WESTERLO, D. D. Rector of the Reformed proteſtant Dutch Church of that city.

☞ *Subſcribers for Mrs. Warren's Poems, are requeſted to call on the Editor for their books.*

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	17/3. pr. £.	86⅔	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	8/6.	42½	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	8/6.	42½	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	15/.—15/3.	76¾	do.
Indents	8/6.	42½	do.
State debts	12/6	62½	do.

☞ The Poſt-Maſters in the ſeveral States, to whom the packets of this paper are addreſſed, are reſpectfully informed, that owing to the great number of diſpatches from the public offices, which have been recently ſent from the Poſt-Office in this city—newſpapers have been neceſſarily precluded—as it has not been poſſible to croud them into the mail-portmanteaus. This is the only reaſon of their failure, as the Editor has had the papers conſtantly left in ſeaſon at the office.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

☞ THE Editor requests those of his Subscribers whose arrearages amount to *six and twelve months subscription*, to make payment as soon as possible. He trusts it will prove a sufficient apology for this application, when he assures them that his receipts for the year 1790, do not amount to more than one half of the actual expence of the publication during that period.

Upwards of *two hundred thousand copies* of this Gazette have been published and circulated since the 15 April, 1789, the time when it commenced. From the very general approbation it has received, and the extensive and ample subscription which has offered, the editor has flattered himself with the possibility of its being supported; but at the present moment a most perplexing uncertainty rests on that event—owing to the difficulties attending the present mode of its circulation, and collecting subscriptions, from situations remote from the place of publication.

January 5, 1791.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

☞ *A meeting of the subscribers to the plan for establishing* Sunday Schools *in this city, will be held at the Academy of Mr.* Joseph Sharpleſs, *in Second Sreet, between Market and Arch Streets, on Tuesday next, at six o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of choosing officers.*

Jan. 5, 1791. Signed by order,

M. CAREY, Sec. P. T.

THE BEE,

Or, UNIVERSAL LITERARY INTELLIGENCER,

By DR. ANDERSON, of EDINBURGH,

Is to be publiſhed this month.

Among a great variety of queries propoſed to correſpondents by the Doctor, in the proſpectus of that work, the following occur, viz.—

WHAT is the state of the country in regard to the *liberty of the press?* To what restraints are the people subjected in this respect? What have been the pretexts adopted for curtailing this liberty, where it could not be directly attacked? Have these encroachments been made under the apparent view of augmenting the public revenue, or of serving the cause of religion, or of preventing immorality, or of promoting good order and public tranquility, by protecting the innocent from calumny, or what else? Is the post-office called in as an engine to effect this purpose? Have particular taxes also been imposed with this view? What are they?

How is the post-office regulated? Is it conducted under the influence of *mercantile*, of *financial*, or of *political* notions? Are letters never in danger of being stopped at the post-office, or searched there, unless by the *highest authority* in times of eminent public danger? Are any persons or bodies of men exempted from the charge of postage? Who are they? and what are the privileges they enjoy, and how limited? Are any general regulations adopted for facilitating literary communications either altogether free of expence, or at a moderate charge? What are they? Are these publicly known and invariable; or do they depend in any case on private favour, so as to be either granted or withheld at pleasure? Particulars respecting this department are earnestly requested.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 13, 1790.

In obedience to the order of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the 9th Day of Auguſt laſt, requiring the SECRETARY of the TREASURY to prepare and report, on this Day, ſuch further Proviſion as may, in his opinion, be neceſſary for eſtabliſhing the PUBLIC CREDIT —the ſaid Secretary further

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS,

Secondly. Greater facility to the government in obtaining pecuniary aids, eſpecially in ſudden emergencies. This is another and an undiſputed advantage of public banks: One, which as already remarked, has been realized in ſignal inſtances, among ourſelves. The reaſon is obvious: The capitals of a great number of individuals are, by this operation, collected to a point, and placed under one direction. The maſs, formed by this union, is in a certain ſenſe magnified by the credit attached to it. And while this maſs is always ready, and can at once be put in motion, in aid of the government, the intereſt of the bank to afford that aid, independent of regard to the public ſafety and welfare, is a ſure pledge for its diſpoſition to go as far in its compliances, as can in prudence be deſired. There is in the nature of things, as will be more particularly noticed in another place, an intimate connection of intereſt between the government and the bank of a nation.

Thirdly. The facilitating of the payment of taxes. This advantage is produced in two ways. Thoſe who are in a ſituation to have acceſs to the bank, can have the aſſiſtance of loans to anſwer with punctuality the public calls upon them. This accommodation has been ſenſibly felt in the payment of the duties heretofore laid, by thoſe who reſide where eſtabliſhments of this nature exiſt. This, however, though an extenſive, is not an univerſal benefit. The other way in which the effect here contemplated is produced, and in which the benefit is general, is the increaſing of the quantity of circulating medium, and the quickening of circulation. The manner in which the firſt happens has already been traced. The laſt may require ſome illuſtration. When payments are to be made between different places, having an intercourſe of buſineſs with each other, if there happen to be no private bills at market, and there are no bank notes which have a currency in both, the conſequence is that coin muſt be remitted. This is attended with trouble, delay, expence and riſk. If on the contrary there are bank notes current in both places, the tranſmiſſion of theſe by the poſt, or any other ſpeedy or convenient conveyance, anſwers the purpoſe; and theſe again, in the alternations of demand, are frequently returned very ſoon after to the place from whence they were at firſt ſent; whence the tranſportation and re-tranſportation of the metals are obviated, and a more convenient and more expeditious medium of payment is ſubſtituted. Nor is this all: The metals, inſtead of being ſuſpended from their uſual functions, during this proceſs of vibration from place to place, continue in activity, and adminiſter ſtill to the ordinary circulation; which of courſe is prevented from ſuffering either diminution or ſtagnation. Theſe circumſtances are additional cauſes of what, in a practical ſenſe, or to the purpoſes of buſineſs, may be called greater plenty of money. And it is evident, that whatever enhances the quantity of circulating money adds to the eaſe with which every induſtrious member of the community may acquire that portion of it, of which he ſtands in need; and enables him the better to pay his taxes, as well as to ſupply his other wants. Even where the cirlulation of the bank paper is not general, it muſt ſtill have the ſame effect, though in a leſs degree. For whatever furniſhes additional ſupplies to the channels of circulation, in one quarter, naturally contributes to keep the ſtreams fuller elſewhere. This laſt view of the ſubject ſerves both to illuſtrate the poſition, that banks tend to facilitate the payment of taxes; and to exemplify their utility to buſineſs of every kind, in which money is an agent.

It would be to intrude too much on the patience of the houſe, to prolong the details of the advantages of banks; eſpecially as all thoſe, which might ſtill be particularized, are readily to be inferred as conſequences from thoſe which have been enumerated. Their diſadvantages, real or ſuppoſed, are now to be reviewed. The moſt ſerious of the charges which have been brought againſt them, are—

That they ſerve to increaſe uſury.

That they tend to prevent other kinds of lending.

That they furniſh temptations to over-trading.

That they afford aid to ignorant adventurers, who diſturb the natural and beneficial courſe of trade.

That they give to bankrupt and fraudulent traders a fictitious credit, which enables them to maintain falſe appearances, and to extend their impoſitions: And laſtly,

That they have a tendency to baniſh gold and ſilver from the country.

There is great reaſon to believe, that on a cloſe and candid ſurvey, it will be diſcovered, that theſe charges are either without foundation, or that, as far as the evils they ſuggeſt have been found to exiſt, they have proceeded from other, or partial, or temporary cauſes, are not inherent in the nature and permanent tendency of ſuch inſtitutions, or are more than counterbalanced by oppoſite advantages. This ſurvey ſhall be had in the order in which the charges have been ſtated. The firſt of them is,

That banks ſerve to increaſe uſury.

It is a truth, which ought not to be denied, that the method of conducting buſineſs, which is eſſential to bank operations, has, among us in particular inſtances, given occaſion to uſurious tranſactions. The punctuality in payments, which they neceſſarily exact, has ſometimes obliged thoſe who have adventured beyond both their capital and credit, to procure money, at any price, and conſequently to reſort to uſurers for aid.

But experience and practice gradually bring a cure to this evil. A general habit of punctuality among traders, is the natural conſequence of the neceſſity of obſerving it with the bank; a circumſtance which itſelf more than compenſates for any occaſional ill which may have ſprung from that neceſſity, in the particular under conſideration. As far therefore as traders depend upon each other for pecuniary ſupplies, they can calculate their expectations with greater certainty; and are in proportionably leſs danger of diſappointments, which might compel them to have recourſe to ſo pernicious an expedient as that of borrowing at uſury; the miſchiefs of which, after a few examples, naturally inſpire great care in all but men of deſperate circumſtances, to avoid the poſſibility of being ſubjected to them. One, and not the leaſt of the evils incident to the uſe of that expedient, if the fact be known, or even ſtrongly ſuſpected, is loſs of credit with the bank itſelf.

The directors of a bank too, tho' in order to extend its buſineſs and its popularity, in the infancy of an inſtitution, they may be tempted to go further in accommodations, than the ſtrict rules of prudence will warrant, grow more circumſpect of courſe, as its affairs become better eſtabliſhed, and as the evils of too great facility are experimentally demonſtrated. They become more attentive to the ſituation and conduct of thoſe with whom they deal; they obſerve more narrowly their operations and purſuits; they economize the credit they give to thoſe of ſuſpicious ſolidity: they refuſe it to thoſe whoſe career is more manifeſtly hazardous. In a word, in the courſe of practice, from the very nature of things, the *intereſt* will make it the *policy* of a bank, to ſuccour the wary and induſtrious; to diſcredit the raſh and unthrifty; to diſcountenance both uſurious lenders and uſurious borrowers.

There is a leading view, in which the tendency of banks will be ſeen to be, to abridge rather than to promote uſury. This relates to their property of increaſing the quantity and quickening the circulation of money. If it be evident, that uſury will prevail or diminiſh, according to the proportion which the demand for borrowing bears to the quantity of money at market to be lent; whatever has the property juſt mentioned, whether it be in the ſhape of paper or coin, by contributing to render the ſupply more equal to the demand, muſt tend to counteract the progreſs of uſury.

But bank lending, it is pretended, is an impediment to other kinds of lending; which, by confining the reſource of borrowing to a particular claſs, leaves the reſt of the community more deſtitute, and therefore more expoſed to the extortions of uſurers. As the profits of bank ſtock exceed the legal rate of intereſt, the poſſeſſors of money, it is argued, prefer inveſting it in that article to lending it at this rate; to which there are the additional motives of a more prompt command of the capital, and of more frequent and exact returns, without trouble or perplexity in the collection. This conſtitutes the ſecond charge which has been enumerated.

The fact on which this charge reſts is not to be admitted without ſeveral qualifications; particularly in reference to the ſtate of things in this country. *Firſt*—The great bulk of the ſtock of a bank will conſiſt of the funds of men in trade, among ourſelves, and monied foreigners; the former of whom could not ſpare their capitals out of their reach, to be inveſted in loans for long periods, on mortgages, or perſonal ſecurity; and the latter of whom would not be willing to be ſubjected to the caſualties, delays and embarraſſments of ſuch a diſpoſition of their money in a diſtant country. *Secondly*—There will always be a conſiderable proportion of thoſe who are properly the money-lenders of a country, who from that ſpirit of caution which uſually characteriſes this deſcription of men, will incline rather to veſt their funds in mortgages on real eſtate, than in the ſtock of a bank, which they are apt to conſider as a more precarious ſecurity.

Theſe conſiderations ſerve in a material degree to narrow the foundation of the objection, as to the point of fact. But there is a more ſatisfactory anſwer to it. The effect ſuppoſed, as far as it has exiſtence, is temporary. The reverſe of it takes place in the general and permanent operation of the thing.

(To be continued.)

PROPOSALS,

BY JOHN TRUMBULL,
For PUBLISHING by SUBSCRIPTION,

TWO PRINTS,

From original Pictures painted by himſelf;
One repreſenting the DEATH of General WARREN,
at the *Battle* of *Bunker's-Hill.*
The other, the DEATH of General MONTGOMERY,
in the *Attack* of *Quebec.*

IN the battle of Bunker's-Hill, the following Portraits are introduced—

American.	*Britiſh.*
Major General WARREN, PUTNAM.	Gen. Sir WILLIAM HOWE, Sir HENRY CLINTON, Lieut. Col. JOHN SMALL, Major PITCAIRN, and Lieut. PITCAIRN.

In the Attack of Quebec, are ſeen—

General MONTGOMERY,	Colonel THOMPSON,
Major MACPHERSON, and	Capt. CHEESMAN.

CONDITIONS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The prints will be engraved by two of the moſt eminent artiſts in Europe. The ſize will be 30 inches by 20. The price to ſubſcribers, *Three Guineas* for each print; one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on the delivery of the prints, which will be as ſoon as the work (which is already conſiderably advanced) can poſſibly be completed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received in this city by *Joſeph Anthony*, jun. Goldſmith and Jeweller, No. 76, Market-ſtreet.

Theſe prints are the firſt of a ſeries, in which it is propoſed to repreſent the moſt important events of the American Revolution.

No period of the hiſtory of man, is more intereſting than that in which we have lived. The memory of ſcenes in which were laid the foundations of that free government, which ſecures our national and individual happineſs, muſt ever remain dear to us, and to poſterity; and if national pride be in any caſe juſtifiable, Americans have a right to glory in having given to the world an example, whoſe influence is rapidly ſpreading the love of freedom through other nations, and every where ameliorating the condition of men.

To aſſiſt in preſerving the memory of the illuſtrious events which have marked this period of our country's glory, as well as of the men who have been the moſt important actors in them, is the object of this undertaking. Hiſtory will do juſtice to an æra ſo important; but to be read, the language in which it is written muſt be underſtood—the language of painting is univerſal, and intelligible in all nations, and every age.

As ſeveral years of his time, and a very conſiderable expence, are neceſſary to accompliſh this undertaking, it would be an imprudent ſacrifice to the mere hope of reputation to go more deeply into it, without a probability of ultimate ſucceſs:—That he may judge of the degree of this probability, Mr. Trumbull, by the advice of his friends, propoſes this ſubſcription, and flatters himſelf with a hope of meeting that patronage from his countrymen, which will juſtify his purſuing the object with ardor; and without which it is impoſſible that ſo expenſive a work ſhould be continued.

The ſubjects propoſed to be repreſented, in addition to the two foregoing, of *Bunker's-Hill* and *Quebec*, are—

* The DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE,
* BATTLE at TRENTON,
* BATTLE of PRINCETOWN,
SURRENDER of General BURGOYNE,
TREATY with FRANCE,
BATTLE of EUTAW SPRINGS,
* SURRENDER of YORK-TOWN,
TREATY of PEACE,
EVACUATION of NEW-YORK,
RESIGNATION of General WASHINGTON,
The ARCH at TRENTON,
INAUGURATION of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

Each picture will contain portraits of the principal characters who were preſent at the ſcene repreſented. Thoſe marked with ſtars, are conſiderably advanced; and the prints from the whole will be executed of the ſame ſize, and by the moſt eminent engravers.

December 14.

JOHN FRANCIS,

Late of NEW-YORK, reſpectfully informs the public, that he has opened a

Commodious Boarding Houſe,

No. 53, FOURTH-STREET, one door from Race-Street,
WHERE Gentlemen may be accommodated with
GENTEEL BOARDING AND LODGING,
By the *Week*, *Month*, or *Year*, and on the moſt moderate terms.
Phila. Nov. 20, 1790.——[2aw.3m.]

Wanted, a good Cook,

Either Man or Woman.——Enquire at No. 209, Second-Street, oppoſite the New-Market.

EBENEZER HAZARD and JONAS ADDOMS have entered into partnerſhip, and opened an OFFICE, at No. 173, in Market-Street, a few doors above Fourth-Street, where, under the Firm of

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

They purchaſe and ſell all kinds of
CERTIFICATES—PAPER MONEY, and BANK STOCK.

N. B. Tranſfers made at the Public Offices, and Buſineſs in general tranſacted on Commiſſion. *December* 29.

To the Merchants, Traders, Foreigners, and the Public in general.

GENTLEMEN,

AGREEABLY to the plan which the Subſcriber ſubmitted to the public conſideration, and under the moſt flattering aſſurance of public patronage, he takes the liberty of announcing, that

THE MERCHANTS,
and
EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE,

is now opened at the corner of Market and Water-Streets, for the accommodation of the Merchants, Traders, and other Citizens of Philadelphia.

The Subſcriber deems it unneceſſary to repeat the declarations of his ſincere intention to proſecute his undertaking with the moſt reſpectful aſſiduity: But he cannot forbear making a public acknowledgment of his gratitude, for the encouragement he has already experienced; nor ſuppreſs his invariable wiſh, that thoſe gentlemen who may honor his Coffee-Houſe with their preſence, will communicate ſuch articles of intelligence received from their correſpondents as they ſhall think proper, and in preference, will upon every occaſion, point out the defects of his plan, or favor him with hints for improving its execution.

The Subſcriber will prepare entertainments, either at noon, or in the evening, for ſelect parties, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. He can accommodate two or three Gentlemen with lodgings; and propoſes at two o'clock on each day, when the public buſineſs of the Coffee-Room is over, to provide a cheap, but good and plentiful ordinary, for ſuch gueſts as ſhall pleaſe to honor him with their company.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient and humble Servant,
Dec. 18. VINCENT M. PELOSI.

PURSUANT to a Reſolve or act of Congreſs of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the deſtruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 26th of December 1788, the houſe occupied by WILLIAM HASELTON, of the Delaware State, took fire and was conſumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. liſt below, all which were deſtroyed by the ſaid fire: Therefore if any perſon, hath any objection why the ſaid Certificates ſhould not be renewed, agreeable to the reſolves of Congreſs, they muſt make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates deſtroyed in the houſe of Wm. Haſelton, on the above date.

1788.
October 24, 4873, 4874, 6356 } of 500 dollars each, one of 400 dollars, } favor of JAMES HASELTON.

ELIZABETH HASELTON,
Adminiſtratrix of
JAMES HASELTON, deceaſed.

Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1790. [62 6t.1aw.]

IMPERIAL, HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS;

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, and SPICES, &c.
Of the firſt Quality—by Retail,
No. 17,
Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market-Streets.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM TUFF, of Salem County, State of New-Jerſey, has two nine pound notes of hand, given by *Samuel Hollinſhead*, jun. and by certain information, it appears that my name as a ſecurity for the ſame is added to thoſe notes, unknown to me. I hereby forbid any perſon or perſons from taking any aſſignment of them from him; for I am determined not to anſwer thoſe notes, or any aſſignment of them, as I know nothing of their dealings, nor will I anſwer for the ſame.

REUBEN ROBINSON.

Cumberland County, Nov. 30, 1790.

HENRY KUHL,

At No. 143, *Second-Street, near Race-Street,*

BY advice of his friends in New-York and Philadelphia, has opened an office for the purpoſe of buying and ſelling, on commiſſion, the different ſpecies of *Stock*, and of *liquidated* and *unliquidated* paper in the market.

He will obtain ſuch Certificates as are required by the *funding law*, for thoſe who have unliquidated Securities; and *transfer* ſtock from and to the Treaſury and the Offices of the Commiſſioners of Loans, on moderate terms.

Having for ſeveral years paſt been employed in the Treaſury of the United States, he is well acquainted with its operations and forms; and flatters himſelf that on that ſcore he has a decided advantage in tranſacting buſineſs here. He is fully impreſſed with the truth of the adage that "diſpatch is the ſoul of buſineſs," and will always make the intereſt of his employers an object of the firſt importance.

Philadelphia, December 29*th*, 1790.

☞ *THE Subſcribers for this paper, in the city of* New-York, *are reſpectfully informed, that the charge of the papers proving inconvenient to Mr.* Wetmore, *at the Poſt-Office, the Editor has engaged Mr.* Samuel Campbell, *Book-ſeller, Hanover-Square, to receive them and ſuperintend their delivery—by whom Subſcriptions and arrearages will be received.*

PLEASE TO NOTICE.

☞ *FOR the accommodation of thoſe who would wiſh to become Adventurers in the Firſt Claſs of the* MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL STATE LOTTERY, *letters, poſt paid, directed to* SAMUEL COOPER, *at his Office, North ſide State-Houſe, Boſton, encloſing Philadelphia, New-York or Boſton Bank-Bills, or other good Bills, will be particularly attended to, and Tickets forwarded* immediately *upon the receipt of ſuch letters.*

Boſton, Dec. 22, 1790.

N. B. *A Liſt of Prizes will be depoſited with the Printer hereof, immediately after the drawing is compleated.* 7t 1aw tf

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☞ *The price of this paper is* 3 *dollars per annum.*